GENERAL FOSTER'S RECONNOISSANCE.

The James River Ascended to Within Bix Miles of Fort Darling.

Firing Upon the Gunboats from the River Banks.

Explosion of the Torpedo Under the Cumboat Commodere Barney.

Thirty Men Washed Overboard-

All but Two Saved, &c.,

Mr. Edwin F. De Nyse's Despatch.

lay, August 4, by the gunboats Commodore Barney, Captain Huse; Sangamon (Monitor), Captain Nicholson, and the armed steaming Cohasset, Captain Cox.

with a party consisting of the following named officers, accompanied the expedition, and was present throughout the subsequent engagement. On board the John Faron, the General's special boat, were Brigadier General H. M. Stewart, Engineer of Fort Wool; Major Edward N. Strong, Aid-de-Camp; Captain Louis Fitzgerald, Aid-de-Camp, and Lieutenant F. W. Farquhar, Chief Engineer of De-

THE GUNDATS

got under way from Newport's News at about twelve
elelock noon, and proceeded islaurely up the river.
Unptain Gansevoort, of the Rosnoke, was on board the
Enrey as acting flag officer of the little fleet. The trip
was quite pleasant, and there seemed no probability of
any attempt being made to bar the progress of our vessels. But as the boats were

PASSING AIREN'S LANDING at sixteen miles above City Point, the Comz mey, being in advance and having the Monitor in tow.

fred into by rifemen on abore. The volleys of mus nstry-hich accompanied the continuous rattle of the sharpshooters' pieces were very severe, and lasted for swenty minutes. The rebels, however, met's vigorous ply from our gunboats, whose brave communicating daunted, boldly kept on.

lent of an exciting nature transpired until the fleet had reached a point on the river within six miles of Fort Darling. Here, as usual, the Barney —e the brunt of the misfortune. A torpedo was exploded under rd bow. The effect of this explosion was terover and completely deluging her, and washing overboard hirty men. Notwithstanding the desperate condition of the boats were immediately manned, and the unfor-matter were rescried by their faithful brethren from a

watery grave. Two of these men only, named Martin Erout, seaman, and L. Gamble (colored) were drowned. liree, who swam ashore.

THE BARNEY WAS RADLY INJURNO

rtly, it being found that her engines were compleabled. A further advance was now considered use

m tow. The Monitor and the fleet moved down the rive ntow. The Monitor and the neet moved down the river gain. A mile below their anchorage the enemy opened a them with artillery and musketry, the latter fire being unremitting and terribly severe. The Barney, with ac usual luck, was among the first to fall under the terble severity of the engagement. Notwithstanding her Her armament consisted of five nine-inch guns and on see hundred pound Parrott, rifled.

was now begun and kept up along the bluffs for some dishigh that it was simply impossible to elevate the guns so as to reply to the rebels with any degree of precision or

be General Jessup, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Whipple ommanding, which had started from Fortress Monroe on Vednesday, the 5th inst., with despatches for General Foster, met the flect at Turkey Island. She was immeaccelerate her speed, the Cohasset being already hitched

the port side, the Barney being in tow behind the fonitor.

ABREAST OF TURKEY SLAND,
the enemy opened on us again in the most determined manner with four pieces of artillery and any quantity of sharehosters. The unfortunate gunboat, the Commodare Barney here met with the first meshap, as usual. A sould shot strock ber under the guards, about the whoch house and fifteen inches below the water line, pectrating for half and possing through the coal brinker and briller, thus shall got half and possing through the coal brinker and briller, thus shall got half and possing through the coal brinker and briller that we worked on her by the enemy's shot, shell and builtets is almost incredible. There is scarcely a prilen of the beat but has been penetrated by the mi shes of the enemy—either shells bullets or solid shot. Shells passed through the officers rooms, shattering everything, and scattering furnitors, beds and woodwork to the four winds. The sharpshootiers were so thick upon the banks, that it would have been measure sleagher to have manned the guns. But it is a wonderful fact that, notwithstanding bullets were continuedly shrough the credit in every direction in season of prey, our loss strain up a good round minght.

The same approach of twelve pounders, was served with spirit. The General Jessup received the first shot in her steam from while the second that was fred struck the port side of the Orlasset, passed through her engine room, struck the Mentic's deck and exploded and lodged the pieces in the fishes of the Jessup. Another shell passed through the yawl and under the counters of the latter vessel, glancing and tearing the timber, thus just faiting to penetrate to the rangezine. The tron saids astern was perceed, and bullets were imbedded in almost overy thanker.

timber.

THE MONTON, CAPTAIN HUSE,
throughout the fight, moved frowningly on in contempt
your silence, and did mot often degen to really to the
pany for. The was struck soveral times, but a singht indentation of her armor was the only result.
Captain Huse, of the Commodore Barney, displayed
troughout the trying emergencies to which he was submitted the greatest coolesse, nerve sandinrephity. He
was on the hurricane desix aiment the whole time, expose, to the enemys terrible free and he he called

his speaking trumped as the contents and one passed through his speaking trumped and several others were to the margine when the explosion of the torpedo took place beneath the bows of the Commodore Barbey. The immediate effect of the accident was the starting up of her guardate effect of the accident runs the torpedo penetrated, but when the vessel settled again the water resided in a perfect torrest, and this was all that saved her from total destruction.

While the Consess had the Barbey in tow Captain Cox, of the former vessel, was in the plots house, directing her movements under the fire of the enemy. While these engods solid shot struck him fair in the back—of course tilling him sestantify.

ly throughout the fight, and their officers commend them very highly.

THE ORLEGEM OF THE RECONSIDERANCE

Were fully attained. General Foster is one of these men who place no reliance on the wild and exagerated stories of "intelligent contrabands," and always prefers, if possible, to go personality in search of important information instead of relying on second or third parties. This he has done in this last case most successfully. The important knowledge of affairs he has gained by personal observation may benefit our cause in tuture movements. THE COMMODORS MARNEY, it must be known, is nething more than an old ferry boat, which has been doctored up to the shape and appearance of a gunboat. The torpode, which simply cossed her a few feet out of the water, I am confident could not have had the same effect on a strong and regular built naval vessel. As it was, while the Barney could not resist the impetus of six-pound solid shots, which created through her sides, she successfully held her own during the terrific explosion of the rebel infernal machines.

The John Faron was ordered to await his arrival at or near Fort Powhatan, and was ready at ten o'cleck on Friday morning, when the General and his attendants evening.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE BARNEY.

The temporary injuries to the Commodore Barney will necessitate the Navy Department to send her to Baltimore or some other civilized place for repairs, as there are no facilities about here to adjust her machinery.

THE NAVY.

The United States frigate Vandalia left this port yester lay morning, in tow for Portsmouth, N. H., via Long nd Sound. She will tow through.

Hole of thee States stoop-of-war Marion, Commander Mathews, and tender yacht America, arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 8th inst., and sailed for Boston on the 9th.

VANDAILL.—The sloop-of-war Vandalis left this port yesterday morning in tow for Portsmouth, N. H., via Long Island Sound. She will tow through.

MARION.—The United States sloop-of-war Marion, Commander Mathews, and tender yacht America, arrived at Holmes' Hole on the Sth. inst.

ached from the receiving ship North Carolina and ordered to the command of the gunbeat Queen, at Boston. Mr. Taw was taken prisoner on board the I. P. Smith

Movements of the Mohican and Onward, de., de.

UNITED STATES STRAMER MORICAN, BARIA, Brazil, June 29, 1863. }
rrote you yesterday, per French mail, and avail myself of the opportunity to write you a little inter news by an English vessel that leaves to-day for New York We have, by the arrival of a mail from Rio, the news that ma and Georgia are between here and Rio, at tured the G. W. Griswold, and ransomed her, putting all the prisoners to the latter and sending them into Rio. This has brought from the Brazilian government : proclamation, recognizing the South as bettigerents and forbidding cruisers of either flag from remaining in their ports more than twenty-four hours; or, if two are in the same port, one shall not leave until twenty hours after the other, &c., &c., the same I believe, as issued by the government of logland. As our captain had not been officially notified of it, we have only been here about a week.

officially notified of it, we have only occasion, and hope to week.

We leave, however, at one o'clock for Rio, and hope to report the capture of the pirates in our next news. We must have more American ships of war here. This vessel is not enough to guard the whole Brazilian coast. The United States ship Onward is off on a croise. Although a saling vessel, after it a match, if she has anything of a breeze, for any rebel pirate that is affout.

News from Verr Cruz.

HE UNITED STATES MAILS REFUSED BY A BRITISH STEAMER—DEATH AND STRIAL OF OUR CONSULAT VERA CRUZ—THE ELECTION OF MAXIMILIAN,

arrived at this port on Sunday last. Through the kind-ness of her commander we have been supplied with the The A. Barker-left at Vera Cruz ship Harpswell

Captain Rodgers, from Montevideo, with mules, dis charging; bark Volunteer, of Boston, discharging. on the 1st of July, the captain being at the office of the American Consul, Mr. C. M. Prootor, his servant cutered with the United States mail bag, which had been refused to be taken on board the English mail steam

Trent, leaving that day for Europe. For what reason was not explained. Our consul was very much put out, particularly as, he said, there were important despatches from our Minister at Mexico to Washington.

On the 7 in of July there was a Spanish stemmer to leave for Havana, but whether or not the mail was despatched by her the cantain could not say, as the consul took sick on the 6th of July.

The captain went to see him the next day, but finding him asieep he would not sufer his room. On the 8th he got worse, and the doctors would not admit any one to see him. On the 18th, at thirty minutes past ten A. M., he died of vomite. On the 14th, as eight A. M., his remains were taken to the Vera Cruz Cemetery and placed in a vanit. The funeral was attended by all the foreign consuls and most of the officers of the city.

Mr. C. M. Proctor had only been installed as consultabut two years, but had made himself a general favorite with all whe know him. He was a young man, about twenty at years of any and I believe a matical.

about twenty six years. Portland.
On the same day, July 14, at ten e'clock A. M., an Envoy Extraordinary arrived from the city of Mexico, amouncing the election of maximulan (Prince of Austria) Emperor of all Mexico, which at thirty minutes past three o'clock P. M. was celebrated by the French fleet and shore batteries at Vera Cruz with one hundred gons.

City Intelligence.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 12-TEMMONIAL TO THESE FORM-LAY -- This well known and popular engine company did at excellent service to the cause of public order during the disturbances in this city is July last. On the 13th o that month, whilst a fire wan raging at the corner Twenty-ninth street and Breadway, this engine was on Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, this engine was on
the ground but the firemen were prevented from working against the dre by a large and augry ground assembled
in the streets. As that as their here was attached to the
hydrant it was removed by some, rider, so that no water
could be had. At length Captain Denohee, of the company, saw a man detaching his bose, and with one blow
of his brazen trumpet spit the fellow's skull, and thas
prevented further interruption. Mr. John T. Daly witnessed the act, and, though the captain was an entire
stranger to him, he got up a beautiful trumpet with this
inscription.

BARTLY DONOHOE,

FOREMAN OF ENGINEER
NO. 12

A mark of respect for his edicinet services during
the New York rists of July, 1863.

The trumpet is of solid silver, and was manufactured would be Hughes, of this city. It is embeliabled with

any buyens .- The conductors and drivers of the various motoal protective association, on the basis of the many trade unions which have recently spring into existence and have proved as successful in accomplishing their objects. The new society has elected officers, adopted a constitution, and is said to be in regular working order. There is also a neutral Union, represented by delegates from the different railroad lines. This new moreoment is said to have been organized for the purpose of stopping the system of overworking conductors and drivers, as they are at present on some of the city railroads and also of protecting for them as increased rate of compensation. Not a little opposition is being offered to the association by the railroad superintendants and others, who increase bother to their present arrangements in the success of their employes.

There or an OLD FRIENDLE. They Are Fley'd 3 Green, an old

DEATH OF AN OLD FIREMAN.-Mr. Floyd S Gregg, an old and well known member of the New York Fire Depart ment, died at his residence in this city last Saturday ment, and a short theses, in the forty sixth year of his age. His funeral takes place this morning from his late rusi-denes, No. 161 Prince street, whon the whole Fire De-partment will turn out in honor of his memory.

Personal Intelligence.

recently speken of the coming marriage of the young looke of Monchy with the Princess Anna Murat. The Duke of Monchy with the Princess Anna Murat. The duke is named Antoine Juste Leon Marie de Noulles, Billing him matantify. Paymanter Jernigen, of the Commodore Barney, had his come knocked into pi by the rebet shelf, and he himself was nightly injured by spinnters.

I'm corricuse or rik sarsky, the contest of the first class, and a possessor of his bundred thouses and bravery under the trying circumstances in rich they were thrown, are as follows.

Acting Polember Bentson, are as follows.

Acting Polember Bentson and Commanding—Samuel toss.

Acting Polember Bentson and Recutive Office—B. P. Drask.

Acting Assistant Paymanter-Impane Jernegan.

Acting Engine. Adams Parker, C. J. Good win and Win.

Inner.

Acting Maker's Mate. John Aspinwall.

Acting Maker's Mate. John A

Conflict Between the Federal and Municipal Authorities.

The Impounding of a United States Cavalry Horse.

Smart Letter from City Inspector Boole to Major General Dix.

Federal Authority Bows to City Authority,

The facts of a very interesting case of a conflict be-tween the city and federal authorities, growing out of the capture of a cavalry horse by the poundmaster at Yorkville, have just come to light, and exhibit the enletter from Mr. Boole to Major General John A. Dix, and

The particulars of the case are contained in the following letter from Mr. Boole to Major General John A. Dix, and we therefore submit the document without further preliminary commant:

Cry Instructor's Department of the East:

Grand A. Dix, Commanding Department of the East:

Grand A. Dix, Commanding Department of the East:

Grand A. Dix, Commanding Department of the East:

Grand B. Dix, Commanding Department of the Form in which it was presented to me:

John Jones, Keeper of the Public Pound in Eightieth street, Vorkville, appointed by this department, by virtue of city ordinances, has appeared before me and made statement to the following effect, namely.—That on the 24th of only uit, a stray horse was brought to him to be impounded; that satisfying himself that the animal was bousely obtained, and receiving the name of the person having said horse in charge, with his residence, the legal fee of one dollar was paid and the horse impounded; that on the 26th there appeared at the pound three men in uniform, declaring themselves United States soldiers, who laid claim to the horse as belonging to the United States cavairy company located in Yorkville, and demanded possession of the same; that said Jones informed them that by proving property and paying the one dollar allowed by law, with the expense of the three days' board for the animal, the same would be released; that said soldiers refused to comply with said terms and retired to report particulars to the officer commanding the cavairy company; that immediately thereafter a squad of soldiers, on horseback, appeared at said pound and demanded the unconditional release of the horse, asserting that they were instructed by their colonel to break into the pound and seize the property by force, in necessary, unless it should be delivered to them; that to prevent the execution of this threat the said lones offered to take the birse and go with the squad to head of the complaint as reported to make the property of the United States, and that the anne was the property

Immediately on the receipt of the above letter Major General Dix acted with a promptness which fully bears out his character as a man of good common sense and an able, indicious and prudent officer. Had Mr. Boole had another style of man to deal with there might have been a great deal of unnecessary trouble and nousense occasioned by a very simple matter.

General Dix endorsed the City Inspector's letter as follows:—

follows:—
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, 1
NEW YORK CITY, August 3, 1863
Respectfully referred to General Canby, commanding
the troops in the city and harbor of New York, who will
direct the \$3 claimed to be paid by the Quartermaster.
JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

General Canby, with an equal promptness, issued the folly order to Colonel Howe.

olly order to Choole Howe.

Handou church: United States Traces is Citt and)

Handou or New York, August 3, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Frank E. Howe, Quatermaster, who will please to pay this claim. By order of Prigadier General CANBY.

C. T. CHRETENSER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Thus and a this little treathly which, many completens.

C. I. CHRISTENERY, Assistant Adjutant General.
Thus ends this little treable which many people feared
would have ripeated into a serious conflict of authority.
The ignorant cavairy officers, who fancied they might
with importly violate our city ordinances, have been
taught a lesson which it is hoped will have a salutary
officet upon them. As regards City Inspector Boole, we
are informed that, had there been any opposition offered
to the enforcement of the laws of the city, he would have
gone to the atmost extremes to maintain the position
which he assumed.

the temperature yesterday. The mercury was up two cool breeze, which rendered the heat slightly more enry marked as follows vesterday in the shade -

PART OF S									1	rep
Fleven A. !										
Twelve M.										
One P. M.										
Two P M										æ
Thre P. M	*****		000							12
Four P. M.			2000	100		-				
Five P. M.	*****		200				4495		22	æ,
At a late	hour	201	sterd	ay	nin	tho	ti fi	Witt	nsn	51

now attached to the Metropolitan brigade, was found by officer Gillen, of the Second presinct, lying near the Ful ton ferry, audering from the effects of the heat. She was taken to her residence, Is Park avenue, Brooklyn. PATAL EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN BROOKLYN.

Several persons died yesterday from the effects of the

of Mr. Palmer, in Frankin avenue, man Willoughby, who became prostrate in consequence of the heat, and died shortly thereacter.

Michael Newman, an undertaker, residing at 145 Court street, slid from the same cases.

Thomas shortly after leaving his residence, 169 Smith street, on Sanday, and died during the night.

A blind man, who will be recollected as having acced aimest daily, for a number of years past, on the corner of sanda and Fulton streets saking aims, was procedured by the heat yesterday near the corner of Water and Main streets. He died aimest instance, who were the corner of Water and Main streets had evening.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE. The most uniform warm weather of the present suen mer, says the Albany Argus, has occurred during the present month, from the first day of which it has been extremely oppressive. Our record, which commences in

was the most oppositive day we have had this season the thermometer ranged from ninety degrees upwards

The Montreat carette of Saturday says:—
It will hardly be news to our readers to say that the
weather has been meat oppressive for some time past.
They already know how oppressive it has been. It may
be interesting to those at a distance, however, to learn
that the moroury remains between eighty and ninety the
greater part of the time. We have had several heavy
storms of rain, but the air does not appear to have been
much cooled, the same overpowering moist heat remaining.

THE DRAFT.

Governor Seymour's Roply to President Lincoln's Letter. ALBANY, August 8, 1869.

I received your communications of the 7th instant this day. While I recognize the concessions you make, I regret your refusal to comply with my request to have the draft in this State suspended until it can be ascertained our army needs recruits; and for this and other reasons ! call heretofore made, while every other Atlantic and the New England States, except Rhode Island, were delinquent, but it continued liberal bounties to volunteers Active exertions are now made to organize the new and fill up the old regiments. These exertions would be more successful if the draft were suspended, and much better men than reluctant conscripts would join our

furnish the strongest proof of the injustice, if not fraud in the enrolment in certain districts. I now send you a full report made to me by Judge Advocate Waterbury agree with me that the honor of the nation and of your

as you understand, "drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen." You will agree with me that even this, if impartially done to all classes, is more tolerable than any scheme which shall fraudulently force

onest perversion of the law. to the sec of the repet to repet to the can explain or justify the enrolment in this State. I wish to call your attention to the tables on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8, which show that in nine Congressional districts. In Manhattan, Long and Staten Islands, other districts the number of conscripts called for is only thirty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-six. This draft is to be made from the first class, those between the ages of twenty and thirty-live. R appears by the census of 1860 that in the Arst nine Con gressional districts there were 164,197 males between twenty fresanded. Again, to show the partisan character of the military report that in the first nine Congressional districts the total rote of 1860 total 151,245; the number of conscripts now demanded is 33,729. In the nineteen other dis party, and each of the nineteen districts gave majorities

You cannot and will not fall to right these gross wrongs

Inequalities of the Enrolment.

ALBANY, August 10, 1865.

The Governor's letter to the President, published in yesterday's HERALD, will be in a day or two backed up by an official report of one of Governor Seymour's staff,

tion of 1860 457.257 votes, a call is now made for 39,626 conscripts, and that in the democratic districts, in which a vote of only 151,243 votes were cast that year, 33,729

vote of 353.541 last year, 33,068 conscripts are asked, while in Seymour's districts, where the aggregate vote was only 186,255, the administration requires 45,287 con-scripts. There are two democratic districts in which the quota has not been announced, and this will make the dis-

pots has not been anounced, and this will make the dis-repancy still greater.

The moment that this report is completed a copy will be forwarded to the President of the Enited States, and t will also be giving to the public. The above is only one of the many important facts that will be shown by it.

Burrato, August 10, 1863.
The draft in this city was concluded to-day. It passed off quietly, though every necessary precontion was taken. Six employer of the telegraph office were drafted.

In the Tropa (N. Y.) Congressional district George Bartlett, of the Assembly of 1852, was drawn. Theodore T. Hunter was draited at Krikwood and Burghariton, having been twice enrolled. Several mercantile firms were almost entirely taken. Mr. McKinny, a Fresbyte rian clery man, and Mr. Abbott, Methodist, drew prizes he printers were draited.

A lady has been drafted to Lewistown, Mo. The en-rolling officer, in visiting a boarding house, asked for a test of names of the boarders. One of them was Frances Parker, signed Frank Fanker. Frank was accordingly corolled, and is new drafted.

The construction of now buildings, temporarily inter-rupted by the robellion, seems to have been resumed in every part of the city. To whatever part of the metro-poles you go the evidences of building are abundant. Among the new structures in course of erection are the

On the square bounded by Broadway, Thirty-eight n. F. & F. A. Maurice are putting up an immense five stry building, at a cost of \$200,000, which will occupy

of a new hotel at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and groadway. Its dimensions are to be eighty-nine feet front by one hundred and ten feet. Mr. Taber, of Detroit, will be the lesses of the new hotel. The cost will not be em thou \$150,000.

estructed a very pretty three story edifice at the south to used by them as soon as completed for banking pur

Two new churches are likewise in course of construcavenue, and the other on Forty first street, between 19th and dixth avenues. The former is introded for the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Prentics (Preshyterian), and the dimensions are to be musely-two feet front in Fourth arenue, by sixty-seven feet deep; to be constructed in the Lumbards-Gothic style, with spacious galieries, pil larr, and a lecture room. Cost \$50,000.

Mr. John Jacob Astor is having the fine front of his house, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, thered , and the depth of the building increased worse

altered, and the depth of the building increased some twenty-directed. Cost \$30,000.

A fine store is being put up by M. Hemminway, at the error of Walker street and Broadway, at a cooking \$70,000.

An incurance office building is also being observated \$60,000.

In addition to the above we may mention bringly the formering new buildings in course of eraction.—A bank on the successing new buildings in course of eraction.—A bank on the successing new buildings in course of eraction.—A bank on the successing new buildings in course of eraction.—A bank on the successing new buildings in course of eraction.—A bank on the successing new buildings in course of eraction.—A bank on the successing the succession of the club, and the succession of the course of the succession of the course of the succession of the club, and the c

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP HARTFORD.

Admiral Farragut and Suite on Board.

The Forts and Foreign Men-of-War in the Harbor Salute Him.

SERVICES OF THE HARTFORD

The United States steam frigate Hartford, Admira Farragut, from the Mississippi, arrived yesterday after-noon. When passing the Narrows she received a salute tine by her Britannic Majesty's ship Jason, and subse-quently from Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island, Fort Colum-bus on Governor's Island, the Spanish and French frigates and the United States ship Sabine. After coming

to anchor in the North river she returned the salute. twenty minutes past ten, spoke steamer Locust Point, bence for New Orleans. On the 5th she spoke the bark

The Hartford has Vicksburg, passed up. Ram Arkansas. Port Hudson. Warrenton, four times. Baton Rooge. Donaidsonville. She was struck in the hull, masts, spars and rigging

two hundred and forty times by roundshot and shell, and innumerable times by Minie and rifle balls. She must

The following is a list of the officers of the Hartford:-Rear Admiral—Daniel G. Farragut.

Plet Surgeon—J. M. Folko.
Plag Lieutenant—John C. Waston.
Admiral's Secretary—Edward C. Gabaudau.
Admiral's Clerk—Theo. W. Davie.

Admiral's Serretary—Edward C. Gabaudau.
Admiral's Clerk—Theo. W. Davie.
Ordinard's Clerk—Theo. W. Davie.
Commodore—James L. Paimer.
Licutenant Commander—Lawis W. Kimberly.
Licutenant—H. B. Tyson.
Surgeon—W. M. King.
Assistant Surgeon—James Hogg.
Paymatter—W. T. Moredith.
Capitain of Marines—John S. Broome.
First Licutenant—John H. Higbee.
Ensigns—J. H. Reed, J. J. Reed, Charles D. Jones, D.
Whimple, K. C. Hazeltine.
Ensigns—J. H. Reed, J. J. Reed, Charles D. Jones, D.
Whimple, K. C. Hazeltine.
Engineers—Second Assistants, E. B. Hatch, F. W. Wilton: Third Assistants, J. De Graaf, C. M. Burchard, A.
K. Fulton, H. H. Pitkington.
Bodisuctin—James Walker.
Gunners—John L. Staples.
Carpenter—Ooft A. Holbrook.
Capitain's Clerk—Sanda.
The following are the passengers by the Hartford:—

Poymater's Clerk—Teanus.
The following are the passengers by the Hartford:—
Commodore Henry W. Morris.
Lieut. L. F. Brown.
Commodore's Secretary A. Vandon Heuvel. Commodore's Secretary A. Vandon Heuvel.

The Hartford has been absent nineteen months, in the
Mississippi river. She sailed from Philadelphia in January, 1862, and Admiral Farragut hoisted his flag on board
of her while tying of Newcastle, Del. From thence she
proceeded to Fortress Mouros, where also received her

touching at Port Royal for soal.

She then proceeded to Key West, again coaling, and from thence to Havana, where she remained for a couple of days, and then sailed for Ship Island, then the head-quarters of Flag Officer McKean, who commanded the

into two divisions, known as the East Guif and West Guif squadrons, the latter being the one sweigned by the Navy Department to Admiral Parragut. It required some time to divide the squadron so that suitable ves-

Mississippi river, occupied Pilottown, at the Southwest Pass, and established a depot at that place. The head of the passes was next advanced to and held, and from that point the enemy were observed daily, and frequently the advance vessels were put under the fire of the enemy's

the 17th of that month active operations comme nights, was opened. On the 24th of April Farragut made fire of about two hundred guns and a rebel flotilla of

The following day he engaged and silenced the Challeans, and at noon of the same day he was the conqueror of the Crescont City.

The day succeeding its capture he learned that there and again the fleet was under way to destroy them. On arriving at the point designated the batteries were found, but the garrisons had fied. The writer was the first to Next, at Vicksbury, we find the Admiral running but to

naval skill. The falling waters prevented him from ear

rying out his original intentione, and next be devotes himself to the subjugation of Port Hudson, which at last he has so successfully scoonaplished.

It would take more space than we can allot to it as this time to give a detailed statement of the number of times the Old Hartford has been under fire, but she has always been the leading ship, and her name has become as familiar as a bounded word.

Her first continuades on the crube, Commender Richard Walnwright, died in the performance of his duties. Lieu-terant receiver, of the marine corps, also fell in the de-

feace of his country's honor.

There are but few of the old officers en board at the et time.
give below a full description of this notile ship,
o riddled null bears ample textimony of the work

Admiral hiringham was in command of the station at the time.

The keel of the Hardord is of white oak, and the dimensions are as fothers. Rathbett, four and a half inches below the rabbett, time mothes fains keel or show, three inches total, one foot one suches in diameter. The laise keel is randomed to the testin keel with boths six inches included to the testin keel with boths six inches in length and half an including the rath keel is restricted to the spaces and scarts are each cleaven feel in insight, and are fastered with four holds, each one inches in diameter, and are driven into the spaces indices with frames. The keel is fastered atthemstatings four indicators is the part of an order in diameter. Each pill of the scarce is fastered with bolts invested to length and three-quarters of an order in diameter.

can fact in length and three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

The knoises is of live sak, 2 feet in height, sided 12 technes, and is made of picks 8 hebres them, exhibed and busied together. There are two copper holds, it has in diameter, driven through the recision and each floor in diameter, driven through the recision and each floor. The holds driven through the holds and decision are of the same size, and are trivialed or rings on the front part of the steem. The butte through the plank are 11 holds in length and 3; of an inch in districter.

The knightheads are of live oak, 15 disches in the frost part of the port sile are of live oak, 15 disches in the frost part of oa inch in districter. The lower port sile is 1 foot 5 inches in length, fore and aft.

The bottom plank is of white tak, four inches their.

The bottom plank is of white tak, four inches their.

inches above the dock, I well 2 moses to depth, and 2 moses to technic up length, fore and aft.

The bottom plant is of white oak, four inches thork. The copper plantnings commence eighteen lest an inches above the base line of the sheer, and continue down to the keel. All festemings sheers this line are of tron, and each plank has two through botte and two short festem.

cach plank that two versions deck are yellow pine, ended ten The beams of the order deck are yellow pine, ended ten The beams of the order The beams of the sclop deck are years just one to include, moulded seven include.

The knees are of white mak, with one index and one lap knees at the cool of each beam; sided are include and or carect through the side with appear being seven-eighths of an isob in distinctive, and through the beam with room boils of the same same. The stanchinous under the beams are of white only, eight include opaser.

The deak planks are of yeither pune, two and three-quarter inches thick, and fastened with aron spikes are

thickness, in five strakes on each side, but are ten inches in wisth amidables. They are keyed with locust keys, four feet apart, and fastened with iron boilts three quarier linch in diameter.

The beams of the berth deck are of yellow pine, sided affeen inches, mouthed one foot.

The kenns of the berth deck are of yellow pine, sided affeen inches, mouthed one foot.

The kennes are of white oak, with one lodge and one dagger at the end of each beam. The arms of the lodge are danger at the end of each beam. The arms of the lodge are obtain two coaks in the beam, and are fastened with copper be oits through the side one and one sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and with iron boilts through the beam seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. There are five boilts in the arm besides the throat boilt, and one boilt through each timber through the side. The stauncheons under the berth deck are of white oak. The ledges are of yellow pine. There is one between every two beams and two at each natch.

The planking of the berth deck is three inches in thickness, and is fastened with iron spikes seven inches in length.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

says -- "It is just reported here that a reinforcement of arrived outside, and that they are to be landed to-night

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Stark Mad Bastard Southerners in Alabams and Mississippt-The Rebel Force at Meridian and Enterprise-Bragg's Position-The Defences of Mobile, &c. Measure, August 7, 1863.
The report of General Huribut's resignation is prema-

ture. General Halleck declines to accept it, and General Huribut therefore remains to command of the fixteenth patriotism of the people in many pinces in Alabama and

portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreast Confederates. The Chief of the Choutaws has gone to Richmond. An army twenty-five thousand strong is still at Meridian and Enterprise, ready to go to Mobile or East

as circumstances may require. Brugg is at Chattanega and a part of his ermy is at flome, Georgia. Extensive preparations are being in fortifications of Mobile.

Major tireonwald, of the l'aymenter's Department, who was emproued to have been lost in the seemer Ruth, is safe. He was not on the Ruth, having been left here: but followed in the City of Alten. The latter passed the burning wrock; but, not knowing what it was, went on to Memphis, where the Major first beard of the loss of

In occasionate of the exhibitions price charged for has tissed an order regulating prices. Commissional officers will be charged three quarters of a cent per mile. cable passage, including bersh, and pay fifty cents por must colleted men one-half cent per mile, with the privilege of cooking rations. The touts are not at liberty orders. The penalties for a violation of 12% order are fine

IMPORTANT FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Desperate Battle Imminent at Fort Blant-Strength of the Opposing Ar-

mles, &c. Four Bears, Issuer Tennrour, August 2, 1802. A buttle is imminent at this point. Since our victory at Honey Springs, Charakse Nation, on the 17th all., the rebute have been reinforced by returning to the old battle field Cooper's force of four thousand, sugmented by Cabell's Arkanese brigade of twenty-five hundred strong, and Sailey's Texas brigade, about five hundred—in all short tweeve hundred and fifty and ten pulses of artiflery. The Union force here is but twenty-five hundred efficient sen. The Thirteenth Kaness infantry and a battaine of the Nigth Kancar cavalry, in all eight hundred men, are

hore on Thursday.

About Suffay sent General Boot will cross and strack The General says he will make it a fight or a feet race. In attack lies our daly safety. We cannot stay without being engrounded, and we carnot retreat without diseases. We believe in Rent and victory